

assume the responsibility of full jurisdiction, they are somewhat at sea as to what course the defendants' counsel would like to be enlightened on this point.

Mr. Cooley replied that the usual course in the inferior courts in such cases was to determine whether any private suit could be attached to the defendants, and if so, to let the jury hear the testimony, but to refer the matter to the higher tribunal.

Justice Chushing remarked that if a probable case was made out, it was usual in this court to send up the case, and to let the jury hear the testimony, but that the case was not here in this court usually heard in cases of this nature, if the government went out anything at all.

Mr. Parker, the Court remarked that it would be further inquiry of the jury whether the case was one of murder or one of manslaughter.

Mr. Dalton then inquired of the government attorneys if they were willing to rest the case here without argument on either side.

Mr. Cooley replied that the government were not so doing, although the argument would be made more in view to a full discharge of duty than from any animosity. He then spoke in favor of the government, and admitted of the possibility of a charge of murder. He stipulated the evidence adduced, and argued from it that a case of extreme probability had been made out, and that the death of the prisoner, William Sumner, was caused by disease induced by violence inflicted upon him by the defendants. Mr. Cooley then read the answers of an hour, and was eagerly listened to by the spectators.

Mr. Cooley held, but in his opinion, the evidence of the witnesses was sufficient to show that personal violence was used by the defendants, and that the death of the prisoner was caused by the violence, and that the other evidence tended to show that this violence was inflicted upon Mr. Sumner by the defendants.

The Court therefore ordered Ceburn and Dalton to be committed to jail to answer to the charge of murder at bar of the Municipal Court. Thus ended the examination of the case.

When the order of the Court was read to the prisoners

[illegible]

person supposed to have been guilty of violating the law who bore the report to the ears of the Governor, knew their man; and as he had blustered a deal at the mustings and on the stump, that he enforce the laws, and so on, he seized the occasion, and in the name of the State, he issued a writ of inquiry, as a prudent man would have done, to know how the difficulty was, for foolishly and hurriedly to rush into a case, and issue a writ of inquiry, is a terrible precaution, calling upon "law and order men" to enforce the law.

Now, the Governor did the work it was wanted to co by those who were instrumental in having issued it. It was intended as a cover for an attack upon the men who were the first fire-men, and the cause of the seizure of the Territory. Many of our Territory, vowing death to every man in Lawrence.

Now, Richardson, a well disposed man, and of some prominence in our Territory since the excitement, has to Lawrence and had a talk with her people. He says that he has been told that the Governor was ready to deliver up to the authorities any one of a number for whom those authorities had a writ; but that he has been told that the authorities refused their order to be arrested by a responsible mob.

It is perfectly understood here that Governor Shannon has been told that he is going to be asked to play the hands of Atchison, Stringfellow and gang. "Select companies were raised in the border counties of men with wonderful shrewdly, immediately upon the outbreak of the law. He said that he had seen a large force from one to two thousand armed men, and

The Lawrence men stand firm, and will not yield until the Missouri men have been driven from their strength, and they hold to the belief that it will take ten thousand men to take Lawrence and even then the loss of much blood. The Lawrence men are inclined to believe that the Missouri men will never yield to a man. They are calmly and resolutely waited to attack. Colonel Lane of Lawrence, has sent a detachment meeting from this city. He says a fight will soon be on.

Col. Sullivan, commander at the fort, is awaiting orders from Washington. Richardson, commander of the military police, is at the fort, and is in a dilemma; but Stringfellow, Eastin and gang say enough, though the Lawrence men have shown a disposition to fight, and it seems that they must fight, or take alternative of being massacred.

Lawrence has at this time 500 men of cannon; their position is such that they can fire into the arsenal, and take the Missourians have five pieces of cannon in position to their small arms.

These cannon were got by them in the following manner: A party of men were sent into the arsenal at Liberty county Mo., secured the man in charge by tying him up, took the cannon, shells, etc., on hand, and marched off with them. The men in charge of the arsenal, however, arms stolen, and to protect the arsenal from further attack. Atchison, it is said, is encamped with some 250 men, fifteen miles from Lawrence, waiting for reinforcements.

There is a report about that Shannon is much affected, and is trying to advise to Missourians to go home—lay off, and let the Lawrence men fight it out. He is in a bad collision. He is obliged, however, to advise with his son and Stringfellow, and they, I believe, require Lawrence to surrender, and they are saying they will consider as equivalent, laying down their lives, and their arms they will not consent. Negotiation and compromise has not been fruitful.

It is thought that the Kansas affairs has come to a close. The fight is expected to-day or to-morrow; and, if it must be a bloody one, for the Lawrence men will not yield.

[illegible]

for New Haven, will sail in a few days. A
several foreign men-of-war may transpire visits, as
at all times, pleasing and profitable to the city.

IMPORTANT DECREE OF PRESIDENT MONAGAS
[From the Caracas Clarion de Avies, Oct. 17.]

JOSE TAIEBO MONAGAS, President of the Republic of V
enuela, Decree.

Considering the dreadful epidemic of the cholera,
affecting several provinces of the republic in particular
among the poorest portion of the inhabitants
and considering that the cause of the epidemic
is the rise of price of grain and breadst
in consequence of the invasion of the epid
place justifying the necessity of the Govern
ment to harvest the staple products; that it be
sacred duty of the government to relieve, as far as
possible, the power, afflictions of the people, I, J
the author here conferred to me by the legisla
ture, dated the 4th May last. I do decree—

Art. I. Rice, In-lun corn, cast, peas, chick peas, bean
s, lentils, and other legumes, the foreign corn,
and the products of the country, to be sold in the
shops and within the custom houses of La Guaira, Puert
ricas and Ciudad Bolivar, will be free of all ordina
ry duties until the epidemic is completely eradica
ted.

Art. II. The Executive power reserves to itself the ri
ght of prolonging the term fixed by the preceding ar
ticle, if it should be so ordered, to reduce the prices
to the above named provisions.

Art. III. The Secretary of the Treasury is ordered
to promulgate this decree.

Witness my hand, and signed with the seal of t
Executive, and endorsed by the Secretary of State, at th
city of the Secretary of the State, on the 17th of
October 1865.

JOSE TAIEBO MONAGAS
By order of his Excellency the Secretary of State,
JACINTO GUTIERREZ,
Minister of the Treasury.